

THE OMAHA BEE

Omaha Office, No. 916 Farnam St. Council Bluffs Office, No. 207 Broadway, Near Broadway.

Published every morning, except Sunday, the only Monday morning daily.

Subscription rates: One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.00; Six Months, \$5.00.

Advertising rates: One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.00; Six Months, \$5.00.

Business letters should be addressed to the Editor.

THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS. S. ROSEWATER, Editor.

The Union Pacific and B. & M. have buried the hatchet--until the next time.

It is about as difficult sometimes to harmonize an Episcopal council as it is a political convention.

Bismarck hasn't been troubled much lately about the American hog, probably because Phil. Armour has cornered the troublesome porker.

Mr. Jim North was "downed" in the democratic convention. He ought to change his name. The north never was popular with the party of the Solid South.

The statesman who believes in the manifest destiny of the United States to embrace all North America ought to be sent to Cuba during the reign of yellow fever.

Queen Victoria is sixty-five years old to-day, and everywhere on British soil the bands will strike up "God Save the Queen," while John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave.

According to the Herald the democratic state convention actually screamed for Tilden. As the Nebraska democracy has no electoral votes to give him, screaming is about all it could do for Uncle Samuel.

It is with pleasure that we learn that U. S. Grant, jr., has not skipped for Canada. The financial ruin of the Grants is bad enough, without any such disgraceful course as running away being added to the humiliating affair.

Ever since the 12th day of May the Nebraska state board of equalization has been pondering over the table of returns sent in by the railroad managers, and in due time the farce of assessing the railroads at ridiculously low figures will be re-enacted.

The republican state central committee has called the state convention to be held at Omaha, on the 27th of August. This will afford ample time for a thorough canvass of candidates, and will give the republican farmers a chance to have a voice in making the nominations.

The Episcopal council of Nebraska, after twenty-five ballots, decided upon Dr. Worthington as the successor of the late Bishop Clarkson. Dr. Worthington is the rector of St. Paul's church, Detroit, and is a man of great ability. He will probably accept the honor tendered him.

Ferdinand Ward, the high-flyer of Wall street, is now the ward of New York city. He occupies quarters in the Ludlow street jail. Ward will now find it considerably harder to raise \$300,000, the amount required for his bail, than it was during the days that he was handling millions of other people's money.

The senate post-office committee's report on postal telegraph routes, among other things, that it would only require \$24,500,000 to reproduce a telegraph system equal in every respect to the Western Union. The stock of the Western Union is \$80,000,000. This would indicate that there is nearly sixty millions of water in Western Union.

The Nebraska delegation to the national democratic convention will rank with the delegations from any other western state in point of ability and character. This is especially true of the delegates at large. While some of the delegates would not pass muster by the standard of anti-monopoly, it must be conceded that they are representative men in their vocations as well as in their party.

The democratic platform, adopted at Lincoln, has the merit of being brief. Like most platforms it is in the main a compound of glittering generalities, cunningly strung together to catch gullies. The tariff plank doubtless expresses the sentiment of the people of Nebraska, regardless of party. The reference to Thomas Jefferson and our fathers was probably put on to satisfy the moss-backs who constitute a large portion of the ancient democracy.

The American people had great fears that Ben. Butler would not accept the nomination for the presidency tendered him by the so-called anti-monopoly-greenback-labor-reform-woman suffrage, etc., convention. Mr. Butler, however, has set all doubts at rest, by formally accepting the honor, which he says cannot be too highly appreciated. He promises, if elected, to carry out all the reforms pointed out in the platform upon which he has been nominated. We

KEEP THE PUBLIC INFORMED.

The enormous shrinkage in railway securities, estimated at over \$300,000,000 within the last thirty days, compels the country to devise some measures that will check, if not entirely prevent these dangerous reactions in the stock market. The secrecy with which the affairs of most of the railroads and stock companies of the country are managed is doubtless largely responsible for the distrust of their securities. The managers of these corporations refuse to take the stockholders into their confidence, and seldom, if ever, let them know the exact condition of affairs. As long as the stock is kept out of the market secrecy helps or hurts nobody, but when it becomes a marketable commodity the purchaser is entitled to the most exact and reliable information. A striking illustration of the system of fraud and inflation was furnished by the disclosures of the inside management of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. The sudden drop of 15 per cent. in the stocks of that railroad brought about a secret meeting of the directors. The president resigned, and his successor was elected but the stockholders and the public have only the consolation of knowing that an inside ring has crippled the company by reckless investments. It also transpires that the prime cause of this disaster has been the corrupt conduct of the president and the pool formed by the executive committee. With our secret and irresponsible system of corporate management, directors' pools have come to be regarded as almost legitimate; the harm they do and distrust they produce is greatly enhanced by the fact that the entire executive management of railroads, banks, and all great corporations is entrusted solely to the president. In every one of the corporations which have recently come to grief, it is the president who turns out to have got it into trouble, and nothing is known of his transactions till the crash comes. Of course if the directors themselves are engaged in a pool they are not likely to be very curious as to what the president is about; but it seems as if there was no reason why stockholders should be exposed to the double risk of speculative directors who fail in their duty of directing management, and of presidents who manage in any way that they please.

Now the most effective remedy against inside pools, dishonest directors, and defaulting officers, is publicity. If the railroad corporations of this country were required to keep their stockholders and the public fully informed about the condition of their affairs at stated periods, and their books and records were subject to inspection by officers appointed by the national and state governments, the swindling operations to which investors in railway securities are constantly subjected, would undoubtedly be very much checked. We want more daylight upon the management of railroads, telegraphs, and other corporations that float millions of worthless securities. Stock-jobbers, like burglars, flourish best in the dark.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

As the day for the national republican convention approaches the public interest becomes more intensified and speculation as to the duration and outcome becomes more general. The last republican national convention was in session a whole week. The average length of the six conventions previous to 1880 was less than three days. There was a session of three days in 1856, and of two days in 1860, 1864, 1868 and 1872. The convention of 1870 spent three days in doing its work. Everything but the convention four years ago, with perhaps the exception of Senator Hoar's address in taking the chair, and General Sheridan's little speech of declination when he received one vote for the presidential nomination, was tedious and needlessly protracted. This year the convention is not likely to last more than three days. The few contests that are to come before the convention are likely to be settled before the national committee on the first day and at any rate should not occupy more than four or six hours of the convention. It is now the prevailing impression that there will not be more than three or four ballots for the nomination of president, and unless a very dark horse is nominated, the vice-presidency will go to Robert Lincoln by acclamation. As to the probable candidate for president there still is some diversity of opinion, but it is becoming manifest more and more every day that the nominee will be Chester A. Arthur.

The friends of Mr. Blaine, who were so sanguine three weeks ago, are no longer even hopeful. The St. Paul Pioneer Press, which expresses a preference for Edmunds, and has a strong leaning towards Blaine, publishes the following special from its Washington correspondent:

"The Blaine men have about given up all hope of nominating their candidate. The boom has ended, and the great mass of delegates which they have claimed has melted away under what Mr. Tilden would say 'the keen sunlight of publicity.' Blaine is now looking around for a candidate he can boss, and he has decided upon Harrison of Indiana as the most available dark horse, and he will endeavor to cast his full strength for him. But he cannot do it. In the first place, Harrison has but twelve of the thirty delegates from his own state, and that number is not enough to command attention in the convention. In the second place, as soon as the Blaine column breaks, the delegates will scatter. Senator Miller of California says that Blaine will receive the votes of that delegation as long as he is a candidate, but he cannot transfer them. The plan of nominating a dummy whose administration he can control is almost hopeless, and it is plain that an attempt to transfer the Blaine delegates will result in the immediate nomination of some one of the candidates."

vinced that he cannot be nominated, there will be a stampede to the strongest candidate, and Arthur's nomination will naturally follow. The fact is that the factional differences are not so marked as they were four years ago, when the change from Blaine to Grant, or Grant to Blaine, would have been regarded almost as party treason. A majority of the men who go to the Chicago convention desire to vote for the man who can carry New York, and it is now conceded that among the prominent candidates Chester A. Arthur makes the most favorable showing of strength in the Empire state. This is the unbiased view of the situation at this day, and there is no probability that it will change materially between now and the 3d of June.

The great and good Dr. Miller, who claims to edit the only religious daily in this part of the wild west, is considerably exercised over the "bull," as he calls it, which has been issued against Sunday newspapers by the Methodist general conference and the Presbyterian general assembly. He is probably afraid that the Methodist and Presbyterian ministers will discontinue the publication of their church notices in the Sunday morning Herald. The fear of the Methodist and Presbyterian bull has so worked upon the great and good doctor that he is now trying to prove that all the work done on Sunday papers is done on Saturday night, and that it is the Monday morning papers that desecrate the Sabbath. It won't do, doctor, to saddle the Sabbath desecration upon the Monday morning Bee. The fact of it is that Sunday does not begin with Dr. Miller until 9 o'clock in the morning.

Hon. A. J. Poppleton made a ringing anti-monopoly speech at the democratic state convention. If he was not the general attorney of the Union Pacific, he would be one of the leading anti-monopolists of Nebraska. No one knows better than he what monopolies are capable of doing in perverting our political system and in trampling upon the rights of the people.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Mr. Gladstone's great reform measure, the extension of the franchise bill, has been debated in committee of the whole by the house of commons, and its passage by the commons is assured. Lord Randolph Churchill surprised his political friends as well as his enemies by a vigorous speech against the proposed amendment of Mr. Broderick, conservative, to exclude Ireland from the operation of the bill. Although Lord Randolph objected to some features of this bill he thought the position taken by the government was statesmanlike. The Broderick amendment was rejected by an overwhelming vote. Parnellists voting solid with the government. It is now certain, however, that a majority in the house of lords will reject the franchise bill and Mr. Gladstone declares that in that event he will probably dissolve parliament and appeal to the country. He will perhaps be all the readier to adopt this course because of the loss of strength which the ministry has undoubtedly suffered in parliament owing to the events in the Sudan. He intimates that he has a complete answer to the attacks made on him on Gordon's account, but it can hardly be made now, while Gordon is still in danger and difficulty, as it will probably consist in the publication of the full official correspondence with him. That this correspondence will show that General Gordon has not been in any way betrayed or badly treated, those who know anything of it are very confident. In the fall it will probably be possible to lay the whole case before the public. Moreover, there is much reason for believing that it is in London and not in the country that the ministry has become unpopular, and that it will be found, when the test is applied, that little or nothing is known in the provinces of the bitter shame and humiliation over the events in the Sudan which the people report themselves as feeling in the London clubs and at the dinner-tables.

Three years ago, when the Gladstone land bill had been enacted, the prevailing opinion was that the effect of the act would be the destruction of Irish landlordism. Few people, however, were prepared to believe that the system would collapse in less than ten years. The wall of the landlords, and their appeal for relief, affords proof that the land league has achieved more than they anticipated. There is a deadlock in the Irish land market. Irish landed property cannot be sold at any price, although it is offered at 25 to 40 per cent. less than it could be bought five years ago. The owners have to pay almost every penny they receive in the shape of rents to their creditors as interest, or to relatives as allowances. There is nothing left for themselves. Their condition is desperate. They are incapable. They have toiled not nor have they spun in the past, and they can do neither now. They have assumed the roll of gentle mendicants, beseeching alms from the nation. For generations, as Michael Davitt recently said, they have shamelessly robbed a poor and unfortunate tenantry with impunity. Now that they are no longer permitted to prey on their humbler fellow-countrymen as of old they want the Government to aid them to make a general levy on the whole British and Irish public through the medium of the Treasury. They cannot get out of the habit of appealing for Government aid. In the days of the crowbar brigade the State lent them soldiers and policemen to collect their rents, the courts of law were constituted for their special benefit, and a State church was maintained at enormous cost to provide livings for their im-

They wait out petitions now that the pap system be reconstructed, though in a modified form.

There never has been in any country a class who deserve less sympathy in their misfortunes than the Anglo-Irish landlords.

The expedition for General Gordon's relief will leave Cairo for Khartoum on or about June 9. The rise in the Nile in past years has been telegraphed from Khartoum about June 18. As this information will not, of course, be forthcoming next month the authorities will calculate upon the event and employ the nine days preceding in pushing forward to the head of the present navigable portion of the stream. By this arrangement the advance will be continuous, and the objective point of the expedition will be reached at the earliest possible moment. Various prominent officers have been assigned to the command by popular repute, but as yet nothing seems very well settled about it. The prospects that a strong force will be sent are greatly strengthened, not only by the meagre majority which voted with the government on the resolution of the council of state, but also by the abundant evidence that popular feeling is strong in favor of such action. Sir Samuel Baker estimates that it will take 20,000 troops to accomplish anything. In his opinion the sultan should be allowed to furnish 5,000 men. The remainder should consist of 10,000 Indian troops and 5,000 Europeans. He advises that half of this force march from Suakin and the rest ascend the Nile valley. For the Nile expedition he says that he would like to see a steamship, one hundred Nile barges and four torpedo boats. The steamers must be armed as gunboats. Winches must be prepared for hauling the craft up the rapids. The Korosko desert must be supplied with immense water tanks. Intervals of the route must be kept filled during the passage of the troops by the labor of 1,600 camels carrying water. By this means the passage of the desert could be effected without risks by detachments 1,500 strong. The details of the arrangements for supplying, equipping and transporting an expeditionary force are certainly very formidable, and the question naturally arises, What is it to be done for? Is it simply for the rescue of Gordon? Evidently Sir Samuel Baker does not think so, for he says in his published letter that if Gordon were to leave his post there is little doubt of his ability to effect a retreat up the Nile to Gondokoro and Zanzibar.

Germany is still face to face with the question asked by the chamber of commerce at Minden a few years ago: "Has the German empire been founded for the purpose of driving its citizens forth into exile?" Last year 200,000 persons left the Fatherland; and this year it is estimated that the number will be increased by at least 20,000. How long Germany can stand this constant drain of her best and most productive blood is one of the puzzling questions of the century. So long, however, as she maintains her present oppressive taxation and military system, just so long is the exodus bound to continue. Germany is determined to maintain her military supremacy. Every improvement in artillery, small arms and explosives is immediately tested by her military commissions, and, if approved, is adapted without reference to cost. The needle gun demonstrated its superiority at Sadowa and the German artillery proved their efficiency in the war with France. Now a complete change in the infantry outfit is announced. The present breech-loaders are to be displaced by a new repeating rifle. In the cartridge factories still more important changes are to take place owing to the discovery of a new kind of brown powder said to give greater range and penetration and to make hardly any smoke. It is stated that this powder when ignited in the open air burns without exploding, something as dynamite does. This may give some intimation as to the composition. The Prussian war department is said to consider the changes of great importance. It is supposed that the new rifle is adapted to suit the smokeless powder and not because of any serious defect in the guns now in use.

No wonder that the Cubans have a bitter feeling toward Spain, for never, perhaps, were colonists so deeply wronged and oppressed by the mother country. The Cubans are totally excluded from the public service and various civil careers. Hordes of employees are being constantly sent from Spain, while the government vacancies and posts Cuba an immense amount. The "Ever-Faithful Isle" is also compelled to liquidate debts due from the entire nation, to pay the cost of the Spanish legation at Washington and to sustain numerous other financial burdens the weight of which is almost insupportable upon her shoulders. Another and perhaps the greatest grievance of the Cubans is the military form of government maintained by the mother country. Owing to the desperate condition of affairs in Cuba, Spain has recently promised to institute reforms, and it is thought that through these reforms have been in the past only been made to be broken, some of them at least will be kept now. Still, there is no ground to hope that the Cubans will receive anything like fair treatment. In view of the facts, it is impossible for them to keep down their patriotism and indignation.

Apparently Russia has not yet given up her long-cherished idea of bridging Persia with railways, and thus making her vassal a stepping-stone to fresh Russian conquests. Eleven years ago a concession was actually granted by the Shah for the construction of a railway 150 miles in length, from the Persian port of Reant, on the Caspian Sea, to the capital, Teheran, but his majesty suddenly withdrew his assent to this agreement on the ground of unpopularity. Projected lines from Teheran to Ispahan the ancient metropolis--and from Ispahan to Shiraz were similarly negatived. But Russia, persevering as ever, is mixing up with the new demarkation of frontier between herself and Persia the project of a railroad around the south-western corner of the Caspian, connecting Reant with the new petroleum fields at Baku, and with the Russian railway thence to the Black Sea. The Shah is said to look upon this scheme with anything but favor, but Russia may be treated to carry her point sooner or later, either by bribery or coercion.

The little republic of Switzerland serves as a striking example to the rest of Europe, from year to year, of the maxim that "happy are the people that have no history." Encompassed in the midst of a rival coal and full-armed powers, Switzerland pursues the even tenor of

her way, undisturbed by the commotions of Europe, and safe in her republican institutions amid the contending ambitions of sovereigns. The elections which have just taken place in the mountain republic were not even foreshadowed by cable; and have proceeded so quietly as to attract little or no notice beyond its boundaries. The success of the Swiss conservatives is probably due in the main to the desire of the people that more stringent measures should be taken against the foreign agitators and conspirators who have long swarmed and plotted within her hospitable borders.

Premier Ferry has enormously strengthened his power in France by the overwhelming success of his struggle with China. Everybody admits that he has played the game and the great insight and splendid courage. The complete success along the line confirms the principle that success in Asia belongs to the audacious, there being many signs that if China, in spite of her bold front and rick war, the panemans, with radicals, would have put Ferry out of office. It is supposed that France will soon do away with the native government in Annam, and English papers point out that the government of Siam, with its unwarlike resources, and its entire dependence upon the French, is temptingly near, and will probably soon attract the French appetite.

THE HIGHEST PRAISE.

A Few Sincere and Earnest Words from Leading Ministers of the Land.

The fact that a man occupies the responsible position of a religious teacher entitles him to unquestioned respect, and gives his words and statements a special power. The statements which follow, attested by "fac simile" signatures, are voluntary in their nature, and because the facts they contain are believed to be of great benefit to the human race, all in cases where it is possible, its effect is to alleviate the great suffering of the patient.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1883. Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: For more than three years I have believed in the efficacy of the remedy known as Warner's Safe Cure. I am acquainted with cases of albuminuria, acute Bright's disease and of gravel, which have quickly yielded to it. From my knowledge, also, it is a remedy which is sometimes recommended by the most skillful physicians. While I believe it to be perfectly safe to use, I believe, also, that in cases where it is possible, its effect is to alleviate the great suffering of the patient.

J. C. Rankin, D. D. and Pastor Congregational Church.

JESSE CITT, N. J., Sep. 26, 1883. Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I have never been troubled with any serious illness since I used your Safe Cure. I have been cured of my albuminuria, acute Bright's disease and of gravel, which have quickly yielded to it. From my knowledge, also, it is a remedy which is sometimes recommended by the most skillful physicians. While I believe it to be perfectly safe to use, I believe, also, that in cases where it is possible, its effect is to alleviate the great suffering of the patient.

W. B. Briggs, Pastor St. Paul's M. E. Church.

HAMPTON COURT HOUSE, S. C., May 2, 1883. Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I have been suffering for the past nine years from the most acute pains in the region of the kidneys and liver, and during that time I have looked for relief in every way. I have tried every medicine, but to no avail. I have been cured of my albuminuria, acute Bright's disease and of gravel, which have quickly yielded to it. From my knowledge, also, it is a remedy which is sometimes recommended by the most skillful physicians. While I believe it to be perfectly safe to use, I believe, also, that in cases where it is possible, its effect is to alleviate the great suffering of the patient.

Rev. C. P. Fisher, D. D.

SANTA CLARA, Cal., May 5, 1883. Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Safe Cure and found it all you represented it.

Rev. C. P. Fisher, D. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1883. Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having received from the use of Warner's Safe Cure the most beneficial result, I can cordially recommend it to others.

A. C. Kendrick, (D. D., Professor of Greek in the Rochester University and New Testament lecturer.)

525 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1883. Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I have been some cases of Bright's Disease which seemed in the last stages and had been given up by practitioners of both schools, in which the remedy changed wrought by your Safe Cure seemed little less than miraculous. I am convinced that for Bright's Disease in all stages no remedy has been discovered that can be held for one moment in comparison with this.

C. A. Harvey, (D. D. and Financial Secretary Howard University.)

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 18th, 1883. Mr. H. H. Warner has placed in my possession the formula of the severe medicine manufactured and sold under the general designation of "Warner's Safe Cure." I have investigated this process of manufacture, which are conducted with extreme care, and according to the best methods. I have taken it to the laboratory and analyzed it. All the articles used in the preparation of these medicines, as well as the vessels and apparatus which they enter, I have no reason to believe that they are not of the highest quality. I have analyzed Warner's Remedies, and upon critical examination I find them all entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances.

S. A. Dutton, (Ph. D., LL. D. and Analyst State Board of Health, MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 15, 1883. Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I have been greatly troubled with my kidneys and liver for over twenty years, and during that entire time I was never free from pain. My medical life was a constant struggle. I tried both the Hot and White Springs, but did not get the curative qualities of the water, I am happy to say I am now well, and entirely free from the disease. I feel that with such glorious results I am only too glad to testify regarding the remedy which has made me so happy.

Rev. C. P. Fisher, D. D.

WINDYBAST, Morris Co., N. J., July 2, 1883. Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

DEAR SIR:--I recently my wife has suffered terribly from a severe attack of acute inflammation of the bladder, which occurred in the latter part of last year, and left a chronic inflammation of the neck of the bladder. This disease yielded to no treatment until some time in March last, when she used your Safe Cure, and by the use of six bottles was completely cured, which we wish to state for the benefit of our fellow-sufferers. We have no doubt that the cure to others as we had occasion and shall continue to do so very cheerfully.

Mrs. G. E. Basswell, FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Nov. 7, 1883. Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I have used Warner's Safe Cure with excellent results and would recommend it to all suffering from diseases of the kidneys.

D. D., Rector St. Paul's M. E. Church.

No higher praise could be given any article on earth, and it establishes beyond a question the value of this great remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs.

NEW MARKHAM HOTEL The Palace Hotel of Denver. Cor. Seventeenth and Lawrence Sts. Rooms 75c to \$2.00 per day. Special rates by the Month. THE FINEST TABLE IN THE WEST. Conducted on the American and European Plans. Day Board \$7 per week. P. S. CONDON, PROPRIETOR.

Double and Single Acting Power and Hand PUMPS, STEAM PUMPS. Engine Trimmings, Mining Machinery, Belting, Hose, Brass and Iron Fitting. Steam Packing at wholesale and retail. HALLADAY WIND-MILLS, CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS. Corner 10th Farnam St., Omaha Neb.

GRAND PUBLIC SALE OF Town Lots. RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL! The BARNESTON TOWN SITE COMPANY will sell at public auction ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 28th, 1884 400 Residence and Business Lots, in the new and promising town of BARNESTON, NEBRASKA, GAGE COUNTY.

Excursion Trains. Will be run from ST. JOSEPH, MO., LINCOLN, NEB., and intermediate points, to BARNESTON, at the following very low rates, for the ROUND TRIP.

Table with columns: Station, Time of Leave, Time of Arrive, Fare. Includes routes to St. Joseph, Lincoln, and Omaha.

UNION PACIFIC. Time of Leave, Time of Arrive, Fare. Includes routes to Lincoln, Omaha, and other points.

MAX MEYER & CO., IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS! AND JOBBERS OF DOMESTIC CIGARS, TOBACCOS, PIPES & SMOKERS' ARTICLES. CELEBRATED BRANDS: Reina Victorias, Especiales, Roses in 7 Sizes from \$60 to \$120 per 1000.

MAX MEYER & CO. GUNS, SPORTING GOODS, NEB. HENRY LEHMANN JOBBER OF Wall Paper and Window Shades. EASTERN PRICES DUPLICATED.

EAU CLAIRE LUMBER YARD. 1024 North Eighteenth Street, Omaha, on Street Car Line. E. W. DIXON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Lumber Lime, Lath, Doors, Windows, Etc. Grades and prices as good and low as any in the city. Please try me.

WM. SNYDER. MANUFACTURER OF OF STURDILY FIRST-CLASS Carriages, Buggies, Road Wagons AND TWO WHEEL CARTS. 1313 and 1320 Farnam Street and 408 N. 18th Street. Omaha, Neb.